

HAUSDORFF DIMENSION DISTRIBUTION OF QUASICONFORMAL MAPPINGS ON THE HEISENBERG GROUP

By

ZOLTÁN M. BALOGH

Abstract. We construct quasiconformal mappings on the Heisenberg group which change the Hausdorff dimension of Cantor-type sets in an arbitrary fashion. On the other hand, we give examples of subsets of the Heisenberg group whose Hausdorff dimension cannot be lowered by any quasiconformal mapping. For a general set of a certain Hausdorff dimension we obtain estimates of the Hausdorff dimension of the image set in terms of the magnitude of the quasiconformal distortion.

1 Statement of results

It is a subject of general interest to understand the way a certain class of mappings changes the Hausdorff dimension of sets. It is well-known that topological mappings can change the Hausdorff dimension in an arbitrary fashion, while bilipschitz mappings do not change the dimension at all. For the class of quasiconformal (QC) mappings, the situation is much more subtle. The first results in this direction are due to Gehring and Väisälä [GeVa], and the subject is still under active research [As], [Bi], [BiTy1], [BiTy2], [Ty].

In the present paper, we study this problem for the class of QC mappings of the Heisenberg group. The Heisenberg group H^1 has underlying space \mathbb{R}^3 but is equipped with a metric d_H that is very different from the usual Euclidean metric. This makes the study of Hausdorff dimension of sets more complicated than in the Euclidean case. We refer to the survey article of Gromov [Gr] for more details on the Heisenberg geometry. Basic definitions that we need in the sequel are recalled at the beginning of Section 2.

Recall that a homeomorphism $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is K -quasiconformal for some $K \geq 1$ if its quasiconformal distortion $H(x, f)$ is uniformly bounded on H^1 :

$$(1.1) \quad H(x, f) := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sup_{d_H(x, y) = r} d_H(fx, fy)}{\inf_{d_H(x, y) = r} d_H(fx, fy)} \leq K, \quad \text{for all } x \in H^1.$$

A homeomorphism $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is QC by this definition if it is K -QC for some $K \geq 1$.

QC mappings play a central role in many important problems, such as the quasi-isometry classification of negatively curved spaces [GrPa], [Pa1] and Mostow-type rigidity results [Mo], [Pa1]. The theory of QC maps on the Heisenberg group was initiated by Mostow [Mo] and subsequently developed in the work of Pansu [Pa1], and of Korányi and Reimann [KoRe1], [KoRe2]. These advances of the theory make it possible to address the question of Hausdorff dimension distortion. Here is our first result:

Theorem 1.1. *For any two numbers α, β , $0 < \alpha < \beta < 4$, there are compact sets $S_\alpha, S_\beta \subset H^1$ and a quasiconformal mapping $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ such that $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha$, $\dim S_\beta = \beta$ and $fS_\beta = S_\alpha$.*

The corresponding statement in the Euclidean setting is due to Gehring and Väisälä (cf. [GeVa]). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is considerably harder than in the Euclidean case. Because of the complicated geometry of the Heisenberg metric, the construction of (even smooth) QC maps becomes a non-trivial task. Smooth QC maps were obtained in [KoRe1], [KoRe2] using flows of certain special vector-fields. A different way of constructing fiber-preserving QC maps appears in [CaTa], [Ta2] (see also [Ta1], [Ba] for a similar result for circle bundles). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is given in Sections 2 and 3. We apply the flow method of Korányi and Reimann, combined with a dynamical construction. The idea is based on a suggestion of Seppo Rickman [Ri].

In our next statement, we estimate the Hausdorff dimension of the image fS for an arbitrary set S under an arbitrary K -QC map $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$. Let us introduce some notation. For a fixed $K \geq 1$, we denote by $\mathcal{F}(H^1, K)$ the collection of all K -QC maps $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$.

For $f \in \mathcal{F}(H^1, K)$, we denote by J_f the volume derivative of f given by

$$J_f(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(B(x, r))|}{|B(x, r)|}, \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in X.$$

As in the Euclidean case (see [Ge]), it turns out that QC mappings on the Heisenberg group have a higher integrability property as shown in Section 4 of [KoRe2]. Namely, if $f \in \mathcal{F}(H^1, K)$, then $J_f \in L^r_{loc}$ for some $r > 1$ independent of $f \in \mathcal{F}(H^1, K)$. The following quantity is called the exponent of integrability for the class $\mathcal{F}(H^1, K)$:

$$(1.2) \quad p = p(H^1, K) = \sup\{r > 0 : J_f \in L^r_{loc} \text{ for any } f \in \mathcal{F}(H^1, K)\}.$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ be a K -quasiconformal mapping and let $A \subset H^1$ be a set with Hausdorff dimension $\dim A = \alpha$, $0 \leq \alpha \leq 4$. Then*

$$\frac{4\alpha(p-1)}{4p-\alpha} \leq \dim fA \leq \frac{4p\alpha}{4(p-1)+\alpha},$$

where $p = p(H^1, K)$ is from (1.2).

Theorem 1.2 follows from Theorem 4.1 of Section 4. Theorem 4.1 is a generalization of the corresponding statement from [GeVa] in the context of Q -regular metric spaces, where a weak $(1, q)$ Poincaré inequality holds for a certain $q < Q$ (cf. [HeKo]).

Our final result states that there are subsets of H^1 whose Hausdorff dimension cannot be lowered by QC maps.

Theorem 1.3. *For any α , $1 \leq \alpha \leq 4$ there exists a compact set $S_\alpha \subset H^1$ with $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha$ such that $\dim fS_\alpha \geq \alpha$ for any QC mapping $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$.*

In the Euclidean setting, Theorem 1.3 was recently proved by Tyson [Ty]. The case $0 < \alpha < 1$ is unknown even in the Euclidean setting. For $1 \leq \alpha < 3$, our proof is similar to the one in [Ty]. In the case $3 \leq \alpha < 4$, the proof is different. An important ingredient in this case is Pansu's isoperimetric inequality [Pa2], [Gr]. The proof of Theorem 1.3 is given in Section 5.

In the opposite direction, one can ask about raising the Hausdorff dimension of sets by QC mappings. There is a recent result of Bishop [Bi], saying that the dimension of any positive dimensional subset of \mathbb{R}^n can be raised to be arbitrarily close to n by QC maps of \mathbb{R}^n . It is likely that with the methods developed in this paper one can approach this problem in the Heisenberg setting as well.

Let us finally mention that we are working in the first Heisenberg group H^1 , rather than H^n , only to avoid cumbersome notation. Versions of Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3 (for $1 \leq \alpha \leq 3$ and $2n+1 \leq \alpha \leq 2n+2$) are also valid in the setting of the general Heisenberg group H^n , $n \geq 1$.

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2 Cantor-type sets with a given dimension

In a general metric space X , the Hausdorff dimension of $A \subset X$ is defined by

$$\dim A = \inf\{a > 0 : H_a(A) = 0\} = \sup\{a \geq 0 : H_a(A) = \infty\}.$$

Here $H_a(A)$ is the a -dimensional Hausdorff (outer) measure of A given by

$$H_a(A) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \inf_B \sum_{B_i \in B} (\text{diam} B_i)^a.$$

In the above relation, the inf is taken over all countable coverings $B = (B_i)_i$ of the set A by sets B_i with diameter less than ϵ .

For most of this paper, our metric space X will be the first Heisenberg group $(H^1, *)$ whose underlying space is \mathbf{R}^3 with group operation given by

$$(x_1, y_1, z_1) * (x_2, y_2, z_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2 + 2(y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1)).$$

The Heisenberg distance of two points $q_1, q_2 \in H^1$ is defined by

$$(2.1) \quad d_H(q_1, q_2) = \|q_1^{-1} * q_2\|_H,$$

where the Heisenberg norm $\|q\|_H$ is given by

$$(2.2) \quad \|q\|_H = ((x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^2)^{1/4}, \quad \text{for } q = (x, y, z) \in H^1.$$

Let us denote by $|\cdot|$ the usual Euclidean volume measure in \mathbf{R}^3 . Using (2.2) combined with translations and dilations (cf. (2.5) and (2.6) below) we see that there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for an arbitrary ball $B(p, r)$, $p \in H^1$, $0 < r \leq 1$ in the Heisenberg metric we have

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{1}{C} r^4 \leq |(B(p, r))| \leq C r^4.$$

The Heisenberg group is of topological dimension 3, but as a metric space with the metric d_H has Hausdorff dimension 4. This follows from (2.3). Moreover, (2.3) shows that (H^1, d_H) is a 4-regular metric measure space. To illustrate the intricate structure of the Heisenberg geometry, let us notice that the $0z$ axis has Hausdorff dimension 2, while the $0x$ and $0y$ axes are one-dimensional. Moreover, a smooth (Euclidean) surface has Hausdorff dimension 3 with respect to the Heisenberg metric (see [Gr]). The usual product formulae for Hausdorff dimension [Ma] in Euclidean spaces are also false in the Heisenberg setting. Because of these differences, we cannot use the Euclidean statements; and so we have to work out the proofs of our results from scratch.

Before getting into details, let us mention that there is another metric on H^1 , the so-called sub-Riemannian or Carnot–Carathéodory metric (see [Be], [Gr]). This is defined using the left-invariant vector-fields

$$(2.4) \quad X = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, \quad Y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - 2x \frac{\partial}{\partial z},$$

which satisfy Hörmander's condition. This metric is perhaps more frequently used in the literature (cf. [Be], [Gr]) than d_H . Since the two metrics are bilipschitz equivalent (see [Ko], [BaMi]), we can work with d_H , which is more suitable for our calculations.

In this section, we start the proof of Theorem 1.1. We shall construct the sets S_α, S_β that appear in the statement. These sets will be invariant sets for certain conformal dynamical systems. The maps defining the dynamical system are either Heisenberg translations

$$(2.5) \quad T_{q_0} : H^1 \rightarrow H^1, \quad \text{given by } T_{q_0}(q) = q_0 * q,$$

or dilations

$$(2.6) \quad \delta_a(q) = (ax, ay, a^2z), \quad \text{for } a > 0, \quad q = (x, y, z) \in H^1,$$

or finite compositions of the above two.

It follows directly from the definition (1.1) that our maps from (2.5) and (2.6) are 1-quasiconformal (or conformal in our terminology). Note that the composition of a K -QC mapping with a translation or a dilation is again a K -QC mapping.

Let $B = \{q \in H^1 : \|q\|_H < 1\}$ be the open unit ball in H^1 centered at $0 \in H^1$. A ball $B(q_0, r)$ of radius $r > 0$ and center $q_0 \in H^1$ is of the form $B(q_0, r) = T_{q_0} \circ \delta_r B$. Observe that for any $r > 0, q_0 \in H^1$ we have the relation

$$(2.7) \quad \delta_r \circ T_{q_0} = T_{\delta_r q_0} \circ \delta_r.$$

Relation (2.7) implies that the image B' of the unit ball B under a finite composition of translations and dilations

$$B' = (T_{q_{01}} \circ \delta_{r_1} \circ \cdots \circ T_{q_{0n}} \circ \delta_{r_n})B$$

is a ball $B(q, r)$ of radius $r = r_1 \cdots r_n$ and center $q = q(q_{01}, \dots, q_{0n}, r_1, \dots, r_n)$.

Let $B_i = B(q_i, r)$, $i = 1, \dots, N_0$ ($N_0 \geq 2$), be disjoint balls of radius $r > 0$ contained in B . Let $f_i = \delta_{1/r} \circ T_{q_i^{-1}} : B(q_i, r) \rightarrow B$ be the associated conformal mappings and $f : \bigcup_i B_i \rightarrow B$ the generated dynamical system (such that $f|_{B_i} = f_i$). Denote by $S = S(f)$ the invariant set of f defined by the conditions $S \subset \bigcup_i B_i$,

$fS = S = f^{-1}S$. To construct the set S , consider for each n the preimages $S_n := f^{-n}\overline{B}$, where $f^{-n}\overline{B}$ is the union

$$S_n = \bigcup_{i_1 \dots i_n} B_{i_1 \dots i_n} \quad \text{and} \quad B_{i_1 \dots i_n} = (f_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_1}^{-1})\overline{B}.$$

By our previous consideration, S_n is a union of N_0^n disjoint Heisenberg balls of radius r^n . Clearly $S_{n+1} \subset S_n$, and we obtain S as

$$S = \bigcap_n S_n = \bigcap_n f^{-n}\overline{B}.$$

Let $\alpha = \log N_0 / \log(1/r)$. Consider the covering of S by the balls $B_{i_1 \dots i_n}$ and let $n \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that

$$H_\alpha(S) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i_1 \dots i_n} (\text{diam } B_{i_1 \dots i_n})^\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_0^n (2r^n)^\alpha = 2^\alpha.$$

This shows that $\dim S \leq \alpha$.

For the reverse inequality $\dim S \geq \alpha$, we use the so-called mass distribution method (cf. [Fa] Chapter 9). Namely, we assign the mass $1/N_0^n$ to each of the N_0^n balls $B_{i_1 \dots i_n}$ and $n \geq 0$. This defines a mass distribution μ on the collection of balls

$$\mathcal{B} = \{B_{i_1 \dots i_n} : 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_n \leq N_0, n \geq 0\}.$$

Moreover, μ can be extended to the Borel sets of H^1 by

$$\mu(A) = \inf \left\{ \sum_i \mu(B_i) : A \subset \bigcup_i B_i, B_i \in \mathcal{B} \right\},$$

where i is a multi-index of the form $i = i_1 \dots i_n$.

Then μ becomes a probability measure on H^1 supported on S (cf. [Fa] Proposition 1.7), which clearly coincides with the above mass distribution on the collection of balls B_i . Moreover, by standard arguments (cf. [Fa] p. 119), it follows that μ is an α -regular measure on S : there exists $C \geq 1$ such that for any Heisenberg ball $B(p, \rho)$ with $p \in S, \rho \leq 1$ we have

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{1}{C} \rho^\alpha \leq \mu(B(p, \rho)) \leq C \rho^\alpha.$$

Now the upper estimate in (2.8) shows that if $(B_j)_j$ is an arbitrary countable covering of S by balls with centers in S , then

$$\sum_j (\text{diam } B_j)^\alpha \geq \frac{1}{C} \sum_j \mu(B_j) \geq \frac{1}{C} \mu(S) \geq \frac{1}{C},$$

which shows that $\dim S \geq \alpha$.

In conclusion, we have constructed a Cantor set S with

$$(2.9) \quad \dim S = \frac{\log N_0}{\log(1/r)}.$$

We now make the following

Claim. *There exists $\delta > 0$ such that for any $N \geq 1$, there are N^4 disjoint closed balls of radius δ/N contained in B .*

Proof of Claim. We shall use the fact that the Heisenberg group H^1 is a 4-regular space expressed by relation (2.3).

Given $0 < r < 1/2$, let us denote by $K(r)$ the maximal number such that there are disjoint balls $\bar{B}(q_1, r), \dots, \bar{B}(q_{K(r)}, r)$ contained in B . The maximality of $K(r)$ implies that

$$B(0, 1-r) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{K(r)} B(q_i, 5r);$$

and by (2.3) we have

$$|B(0, 1-r)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{K(r)} |B(q_i, 5r)| \leq K(r) C_1 r^4,$$

which gives

$$(2.10) \quad K(r) \geq \frac{1}{C_2} \frac{1}{r^4}.$$

Choosing

$$\delta < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{(C_2)^{1/4}} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad r = \frac{\delta}{N}$$

in relation (2.10) the claim follows. \square

For arbitrary $0 < a \leq 1$, consider the N^4 disjoint balls $B(q_1, a\delta/N), \dots, B(q_{N^4}, a\delta/N)$ contained in B whose existence is ensured by the Claim. Consider the associated dynamical system $f : \bigcup_{i=1}^{N^4} B(q_i, a\delta/N) \rightarrow B$ and its invariant set $S = S(f)$.

Formula (2.9) (with $N_0 = N^4$ and $r = a\delta/N$) implies that $d(N, a) = \dim S$ is given by

$$(2.11) \quad d(N, a) = \frac{4 \log N}{\log N - \log(a\delta)}.$$

Substituting $a = 1$ in relation (2.11), we have

$$d(N, 1) = \frac{4 \log N}{\log N - \log \delta} \rightarrow 4 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

On the other hand, for $a = (1/N)^N$ we obtain that

$$d(N, (1/N)^N) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

This shows that for an arbitrary value $0 < \alpha < 4$ we can construct a Cantor set S_α as above such that $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha$.

3 Maps distorting the Hausdorff dimension

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let us fix two values α, β such that $0 < \alpha < \beta < 4$. By our previous consideration, we can choose $N \geq 2$ and $r_1 = r_1(N, \beta)$ such that there exist disjoint balls $B(q_i, r_1) \subset B$, $i = 1, \dots, N$ for which the associated conformal dynamical system $f : \bigcup_i B(q_i, r_1) \rightarrow B$ defined by

$$f|_{B(q_i, r_1)} = f_i = \delta_{1/r_1} \circ T_{q_i}^{-1} : B(q_i, r_1) \rightarrow B$$

has the invariant set $S = S_\beta$ where $\dim S_\beta = \beta$. Similarly, we can choose $r_2 = r_2(N, \alpha) < r_1$ such that the conformal dynamical system $g : \bigcup_i B(q_i, r_2) \rightarrow B$ defined by

$$g|_{B(q_i, r_2)} = g_i = \delta_{1/r_2} \circ T_{q_i}^{-1} : B(q_i, r_2) \rightarrow B$$

has the invariant set $S = S_\alpha$ where $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha < \beta$. We are going to construct a quasiconformal mapping $F : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ such that $FS_\beta = S_\alpha$. The mapping F will satisfy $F|_{H^1 \setminus B} = \text{id}|_{H^1 \setminus B}$. Inside the ball B , we define F inductively using our dynamics $f : \bigcup_i B(q_i, r_1) \rightarrow B$ and $g : \bigcup_i B(q_i, r_2) \rightarrow B$ as follows.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small number (to be determined later), and consider the multiring

$$A_0^\epsilon := B(0, 1 + \epsilon) \setminus \left(\bigcup_i f_i^{-1} B(0, 1 - \epsilon) \right)$$

and its iterated preimages $A_{(n)}^\epsilon := f^{-n} A_0^\epsilon$,

$$A_{(n)}^\epsilon = \bigcup_{i_1 \dots i_n} A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon \quad \text{where } A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon = f_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_2}^{-1} \circ f_{i_1}^{-1} A_0^\epsilon.$$

Similarly, let

$$\tilde{A}_0^\epsilon := B(0, 1 + \epsilon) \setminus \left(\bigcup_i g_i^{-1} B(0, 1 - \epsilon) \right),$$

and its corresponding iterated preimages $\tilde{A}_{(n)}^\epsilon := g^{-n} \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$,

$$\tilde{A}_{(n)}^\epsilon = \bigcup_{i_1 \dots i_n} \tilde{A}_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon \quad \text{where } \tilde{A}_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon = g_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ g_{i_2}^{-1} \circ g_{i_1}^{-1} \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon.$$

In the first step of our construction, we define a smooth quasiconformal mapping $F_0 : A_0^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$ with the following properties:

- (1) $F_0 = \text{id}$ on $R_0^\epsilon = B(0, 1 + \epsilon) \setminus B(0, r_1(1 - \epsilon))$,
- (2) $F_0 = g_i^{-1} \circ f_i$ on $R_i^\epsilon := f_i^{-1} R_0^\epsilon$.

Our first condition on the magnitude of $\epsilon > 0$ is to guarantee

$$(3.1) \quad R_i^\epsilon \cap R_j^\epsilon = \emptyset, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i, j \leq N, \quad i \neq j,$$

so that conditions (1) and (2) are not incompatible. Recall that the closed balls $\bar{B}(q_i, r_1)$ are pairwise disjoint (cf. Claim), so the choice of such an $\epsilon > 0$ is possible.

Let us assume for the moment that a smooth quasiconformal mapping $F_0 : A_0^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$, satisfying properties (1) and (2), exists. We define $F_n : A_{(n)}^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_{(n)}^\epsilon$ such that $F_n|_{A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon} : A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon$ by the formula

$$(3.2) \quad F_n|_{A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon} = g_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ g_{i_1}^{-1} \circ F_0 \circ f_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_n} \text{ on } A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon.$$

We use F_n to define our mapping $F : H^1 \setminus S_\beta \rightarrow H^1 \setminus S_\alpha$ by $F|_{A_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon} = F_n$. For the correctness of this definition we have to check that

$$(3.3) \quad F_n = F_{n-1} \quad \text{on } R_{(n)}^\epsilon = A_{(n)}^\epsilon \cap A_{(n-1)}^\epsilon.$$

Observe that $R_{(n)}^\epsilon$ is a union of the spherical rings of the form

$$R_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon := f_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_1}^{-1} R_0^\epsilon.$$

Using the definition (3.2) and property (2) of F_0 , we obtain that the right side of (3.3) will be

$$F_{n-1}|_{R_{i_1 \dots i_n}^\epsilon} = g_{i_n}^{-1} \circ \dots \circ g_{i_1}^{-1} \circ f_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{i_n}.$$

Similarly, using property (1) of F_0 , we obtain the same expression for the left side of (3.3). In conclusion, our mapping $F : H^1 \setminus S_\beta \rightarrow H^1 \setminus S_\alpha$ is well-defined.

Let us now recall that $F_0 : A_0^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$ is a K -quasiconformal mapping for a certain $K = K(\alpha, \beta) > 1$. Furthermore, $F|_{A_{(n)}^\epsilon} = F_{(n)}$; and by (3.2) we have that $F_{(n)} = g_{(n)}^{-1} \circ F_0 \circ f_{(n)}$, where $g_{(n)}$ and $f_{(n)}$ are finite compositions of translations and dilations. Composition with $f_{(n)}$ and $g_{(n)}$ does not change the quasiconformal distortion, so it follows that F is K -quasiconformal on $H^1 \setminus S_\beta$.

One can see directly from the definition that $F : H^1 \setminus S_\beta \rightarrow H^1 \setminus S_\alpha$ has a homeomorphic extension $\tilde{F} : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ such that $\tilde{F} S_\beta = S_\alpha$. We now use Theorem 1.3 from [BaKo] to conclude that the extension $\tilde{F} : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is a K_1 -quasiconformal mapping for some $K_1 \geq K$.

It remains to construct the mapping $F_0 : A_0^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$, satisfying properties (1) and (2). This is done by the flow method of Korányi and Reimann. Namely, we consider the vector-field of the form

$$(3.4) \quad V := p \cdot T + \frac{1}{4}[(Xp)Y - (Yp)X],$$

where X and Y are the left-invariant vector-fields from (2.4), $T = \partial/\partial z$ and p is a smooth, compactly supported function. We consider the flow $(F_s)_{s \in \mathbf{R}}$ generated by the vector field V . It follows by Section 5 of [KoRe2] that, for each $s \in \mathbf{R}$, the mapping $F_s : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is a C^∞ smooth QC mapping.

Our map $F_0 : A_0^\epsilon \rightarrow \tilde{A}_0^\epsilon$ will be defined as the restriction to A_0^ϵ of a time- s map $F_s : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ as above. The generating function $p : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ in (3.4) is defined in a special way to ensure (1) and (2). To do this, it is convenient to reduce the problem to a simpler situation. Namely, let $q_0 \in H^1$ be a point and let $0 < r_2 < r_1 < r_0$. We shall define a function $p_0 : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ with the following properties:

- (a) $\text{supp } p_0 \subset B(q_0, r_0)$,
- (b) $F_{0s}B(q_0, r_1) \subset B(q_0, r_1)$ for all $s \geq 0$,
- (c) there exists $s = s(r_2, r_1)$ such that $F_{0s}|_{B(q_0, r_1)} = T_{q_0} \circ \delta_{r_2/r_1} \circ T_{q_0}^{-1}$.

Here F_{0s} stands for the time- s map of the vector field V_0 given by (3.4) with the generating function p_0 .

Let us assume that for given data $q_0 \in H^1, 0 < r_2 < r_1 < r_0$, we have already constructed a smooth function $p_0 = p_0(q_0, r_2, r_1, r_0)$ ensuring properties (a), (b) and (c). Let us return to our balls $\{B(q_i, r_1)\}_{i=1}^N$ and dynamics $f : \bigcup_i B(q_i, r_1) \rightarrow B$. Choose $\epsilon > 0$ so small that, in addition to (3.1), we also have

$$B(q_i, r_1 + 2\epsilon) \subset B(0, 1 - \epsilon)$$

and

$$B(q_i, r_1 + 2\epsilon) \cap B(q_j, r_1 + 2\epsilon) = \emptyset \quad \text{for } i \neq j.$$

Let $p_i : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be the smooth functions associated to data $q_i, 0 < r_2 < r_1 + \epsilon < r_1 + 2\epsilon$ as above and define $p : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, $p = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i$. It follows that the time- s map $F_s : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ of the vector field associated by (3.4) to p satisfies

$$(3.5) \quad F_s = \text{id} \quad \text{on } H^1 \setminus \left(\bigcup_i B(q_i, r_1 + 2\epsilon) \right),$$

and there exists $s = s(r_2, r_1)$ such that

$$(3.6) \quad F_s|_{B(q_i, r_1 + \epsilon)} = T_{q_i} \circ \delta_{r_2/r_1} \circ T_{q_i}^{-1} = g_i^{-1} \circ f_i \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, N.$$

Defining $F_0 := F_s|_{A_0^\epsilon}$ for $s = s(r_2, r_1)$, we see that properties (1) and (2) are implied by (3.5) and (3.6).

Our final task is to define p_0 ensuring properties (a), (b), (c) for arbitrary data $q_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$, $0 < r_2 < r_1 < r_0$. Let $a = r_2/r_1 < 1$ and let us write an arbitrary point $q \in H^1$ as

$$q = q_0 * q_1 = (x_0 + x_1, y_0 + y_1, z_0 + z_1 + 2(y_0x_1 - x_0y_1)).$$

Then we have

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} (T_{q_0} \circ \delta_a \circ T_{q_0}^{-1})q &= T_{q_0} \delta_a q_1 \\ &= (x_0 + ax_1, y_0 + ay_1, z_0 + a^2z_1 + 2a((y_0x_1 - y_1x_0))). \end{aligned}$$

Let us first consider the auxiliary function $\tilde{p}_0 : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$

$$\tilde{p}_0(x, y, z) = y_0x - x_0y - \frac{1}{2}(z - z_0).$$

By (3.4), the associated vector field will be

$$\tilde{V}_0 = -\frac{1}{4}(x - x_0)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{4}(y - y_0)\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}[y_0x - x_0y - z + z_0]\frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

The flow \tilde{F}_{0s} of \tilde{V}_0 is given by the solution of the linear system of ODE

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\frac{1}{4}(x - x_0) \\ \dot{y} = -\frac{1}{4}(y - y_0) \\ \dot{z} = \frac{1}{2}[y_0x - x_0y - z + z_0] \end{cases}$$

with initial conditions

$$(x(0), y(0), z(0)) = (x_0 + x_1, y_0 + y_1, z_0 + z_1 + 2(y_0x_1 - x_0y_1)).$$

Solving (3.8) with the above initial conditions, we obtain

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{cases} x(s) &= x_0 + x_1e^{-\frac{1}{4}s}, \\ y(s) &= y_0 + y_1e^{-\frac{1}{4}s}, \\ z(s) &= z_0 + z_1e^{-\frac{1}{2}s} + 2(y_0x_1 - y_1x_0)e^{-\frac{1}{4}s}. \end{cases}$$

From (3.9), we see immediately that the image $\tilde{F}_{0s}(q)$ of $q = q_0 * q_1$ under the flow $(\tilde{F}_{0s})_s$ is given by

$$\tilde{F}_{0s}(q) = T_{q_0} \circ \delta_{e^{-s/4}} \circ T_{q_0}^{-1}(q).$$

It is clear that for $s \geq 0$, we have $\tilde{F}_{0s}B(q_0, r_1) \subseteq B(q_0, r_1)$; and for the value

$$s = -4 \log \frac{r_2}{r_1}, \quad \text{we have } \tilde{F}_{0s} = T_{q_0} \circ \delta_{r_2/r_1} \circ T_{q_0}^{-1}.$$

We now obtain p_0 by multiplying \tilde{p}_0 by a cutoff function $\eta : H^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ such that $\eta \equiv 1$ on $B(q_0, r_1)$ and $\text{supp } \eta \subset B(q_0, r_0)$. For the function $p_0 = \eta \tilde{p}_0$, the required properties (a), (b), and (c) clearly follow. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

A case of special interest is when our Cantor-type sets lie on the Oz axis. For this, let us consider the above construction with $q_1 = (0, 0, 1/2)$, $q_2 = (0, 0, -1/2)$ and choose $r_1 = a/\sqrt{2}$. One easily checks that for $a < 1$ we have $B(q_1, a/\sqrt{2}) \cap B(q_2, a/\sqrt{2}) = \emptyset$ and $B(q_i, a/\sqrt{2}) \subset B$ for $i = 1, 2$. The corresponding dynamical system $f : \bigcup_{i=1}^2 B(q_i, a/\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow B$ has an invariant set $S = S(a)$ which is contained in the Oz axis. This follows from the fact that the whole Oz axis is invariant under both f_1 and f_2 .

According to (2.9), the Hausdorff dimension of $S(a)$ is given by

$$(3.10) \quad \dim S(a) = \frac{2 \log 2}{\log 2 - 2 \log a}.$$

This implies that $\dim S(a) \rightarrow 2$ as $a \rightarrow 1$ and $\dim S(a) \rightarrow 0$ as $a \rightarrow 0$. The proof of Theorem 1.1 gives the following.

Corollary 3.1. *For any two values $0 < \alpha < \beta < 2$, there exist sets S_α, S_β and a quasiconformal mapping $F : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ such that $S_\alpha \subset Oz$, $S_\beta \subset Oz$, $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha$, $\dim S_\beta = \beta$ and $FS_\beta = S_\alpha$. If $\alpha < 1$, we can choose S_α to be a subset of a rectifiable curve.*

Proof of Corollary 3.1. The first statement of the Corollary follows directly from the proof of Theorem 1.1. We prove here the second statement.

By (3.10), $\dim S(a) < 1$ iff $a < 1/\sqrt{2}$. We show that in this case $S(a) \subset \Gamma$, where Γ is a curve that is rectifiable with respect to Heisenberg metric. To construct Γ , we use the dynamics $f : \bigcup_{i=1}^2 B_i \rightarrow B$. Consider the two points $Q_1 = (0, 0, 1)$, $Q_2 = (0, 0, -1)$ and let $Q'_1 = f_1^{-1}Q_1$, $Q'_2 = f_2^{-1}Q_2$. Then $Q'_i \in \partial B_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Choose smooth Legendrian curves $\Gamma_0^i \subset \overline{B} \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^2 B_i)$ connecting Q_i and Q'_i for $i = 1, 2$. A Legendrian curve is a smooth regular curve whose tangent is in $\text{span}\{X, Y\}$, where X, Y are the vector-fields given in (2.4). For any two points in a domain $D \subseteq H^1$, there always exists a Legendrian curve in D connecting the two points. This follows easily from Chow's theorem (cf. [Be]).

Similarly, let $Q''_1 = f_2^{-1}Q_1$, $Q''_2 = f_1^{-1}Q_2$ and let Γ_0^3 connect Q''_1 and Q''_2 in $B \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^2 B_i)$. Denote by $\Gamma_0 := \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \Gamma_0^i$. Then $\Gamma_0 \subset B \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^2 B_i)$, and

$$\text{length } \Gamma_0 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{length } \Gamma_0^i = l_0.$$

Here and in the following, the length of a curve is measured in the Heisenberg metric. Let us denote by Γ_n the n -th preimage of Γ_0 under f , $\Gamma_n := f^{-n}\Gamma_0$, for each $n > 0$. Then Γ_n consists of $3 \cdot 2^n$ pieces of smooth Legendrian curves with total length

$$l_n = 2^n (a/\sqrt{2})^n l_0 = (\sqrt{2}a)^n l_0.$$

We define $\Gamma := \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 0} \Gamma_n}$. We leave to the reader to check that $S(a) \subset \Gamma$ and that Γ is a rectifiable curve with

$$\text{length } \Gamma = \sum_n l_n = \frac{l_0}{1 - \sqrt{2}a}. \quad \square$$

Remark. A question of Heinonen and Semmes (see [HeSe]) asks whether there exists a quasiconformal mapping of the Heisenberg group that maps the Oz axis onto a rectifiable curve. The above Corollary shows that certain subsets of Oz with Hausdorff dimension arbitrarily close to 2 can be mapped into a rectifiable curve.

4 Bounds on dimension distortion

In this section, we work in the general setting of a metric measure space (X, d, μ) . We assume that (X, d) is a proper, unbounded metric space and μ is a Borel measure on X that is Q -regular for some $Q \geq 1$. This means that there exists a constant $C = C(X) \geq 1$ such that for any ball $B(p, r) \subset X$ we have

$$\frac{1}{C} r^Q \leq \mu(B(p, r)) \leq C r^Q.$$

In addition, we assume that X supports a weak $(1, q)$ -Poincaré inequality for some $q < Q$. We refer to the paper of Heinonen and Koskela [HeKo] for the definition and a thorough treatment of the QC theory on metric spaces supporting a weak Poincaré inequality. This framework is quite general and allows spaces with fractal character or sub-Riemannian geometry. For example, the Heisenberg group H^1 is 4-regular and supports a weak $(1, q)$ -Poincaré inequality for any $q \geq 1$ by a result of Jerison [Je].

The content of the results from [HeKo] is that most of the classical theory of QC maps in \mathbb{R}^n remain valid in this abstract setting. Similarly to the definition from (1.1), we say that a homeomorphism $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a K -QC map if

$$H(x, f) := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sup_{d(x, y) \leq r} d(fx, fy)}{\inf_{d(x, y) \geq r} d(fx, fy)} \leq K, \quad \text{for all } x \in X.$$

In this section, we consider the following problem. Let us denote by $\mathcal{F}(X, K)$ the class of homeomorphisms $f : X \rightarrow X$ that map bounded sets to bounded sets and are K -quasiconformal for a fixed $K \geq 1$. Given a set $A \subset X$ with Hausdorff dimension $\dim A \leq \alpha$, we are interested in estimating the greatest value $\beta = \beta(X, K, \alpha)$ of the Hausdorff dimension of the image set $\dim fA$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}(X, K)$:

$$\beta = \beta(X, K, \alpha) = \sup\{\dim fA : \dim A \leq \alpha, f \in \mathcal{F}(X, K)\}.$$

Let us fix $K \geq 1$ and consider $f \in \mathcal{F}(X, K)$. From Section 4 of [HeKo] (see also [BaKo]), it follows that f is quasisymmetric. This is a global property, which means that there exists a homeomorphism $\eta : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$(4.1) \quad d(x, y) \leq td(x, z) \text{ implies } d(fx, fy) \leq \eta(t)d(fx, fz),$$

for all $x, y, z \in X$, $t > 0$. Moreover, the quasisymmetry function η depends only on X and K (and not on f).

Heinonen and Koskela (Theorem 7.11 [HeKo]) proved that η -quasisymmetric mappings have a remarkable higher integrability property. This generalizes a classical result of Gehring [Ge] from the Euclidean case. More exactly, if $f : X \rightarrow X$ is η -quasisymmetric, then there is an exponent $r = r(X, \eta) > 1$ such that $J_f \in L^r_{loc}$, where J_f is the volume derivative of f :

$$J_f(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mu(fB(x, r))}{\mu(B(x, r))} \quad \text{for } \mu \text{ a.e. } x \in X.$$

Let us introduce the exponent of integrability for the class $\mathcal{F}(X, K)$:

$$(4.2) \quad p = p(X, K) = \sup\{r > 0 : J_f \in L^r_{loc} \text{ for any } f \in \mathcal{F}(X, K)\}.$$

The result of this section is the following abstract analogue of Theorem 12 in [GeVa]:

Theorem 4.1. *Let X be an unbounded, proper, Q -regular metric space supporting a weak $(1, q)$ -Poincaré inequality for some $q < Q$. Let $0 \leq \alpha \leq Q$ and $A \subset X$ be a set of Hausdorff dimension $\dim A \leq \alpha$. Then for any $f \in \mathcal{F}(X, K)$, the image set fA has Hausdorff dimension*

$$\dim fA \leq \frac{Qp\alpha}{Q(p-1) + \alpha},$$

where $p = p(X, K)$ is the exponent of integrability from (4.2).

Proof of Theorem 4.1. We may clearly assume that our set A is contained in a large ball $B_0 \subset X$.

The case $\alpha = Q$ is obvious. We prove the statement for $\alpha < Q$. For each $a \in (\alpha, Q)$ and each $r \in (1, p)$, we show that the outer Hausdorff measure $H_b(fA) = 0$, where

$$b = \frac{Qra}{Q(r-1) + a}.$$

We cannot use in the proof non-overlapping squares as in the Euclidean case (cf. [GeVa]); our argument is based on the 5r-covering theorem (see p. 24 of [Ma]).

Let us choose an arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$ and $d > 0$. Because $H_\alpha(A) = 0$, we can find a countable collection $\{B_j\}_j$ of balls $B_j = B(x_j, r_j)$ such that

- (a) $A \subset \bigcup_j B_j \subset B_0$,
- (b) $\text{diam} f B_j < d$, and
- (c) $\sum_j r_j^\alpha < \epsilon$.

Using the 5r-covering theorem, we can select a subcollection $\{B_i\}_i$ of the collection $\{B_j\}_j$ such that

- (a) $A \subset \bigcup_i B_i \subset B_0$,
- (b) $\text{diam} f B_i < d$,
- (c) $\sum_i r_i^\alpha < \epsilon$, and
- (d) $\frac{1}{5} B_{i_1} \cap \frac{1}{5} B_{i_2} = \emptyset$ for $i_1 \neq i_2$.

We write

$$L_i = L_f(x_i, r_i) = \sup\{d(fx, fx_i) : d(x_i, x) \leq r_i\}$$

and

$$l_i = l_f(x_i, \frac{1}{5}r_i) = \inf\{d(fx, fx_i) : d(x_i, x) \geq \frac{1}{5}r_i\}.$$

It is clear that $l_i \leq L_i$. Since f is quasisymmetric, we can apply (4.1) to obtain $L_i \leq \eta(5)l_i$. Consequently, $L_i \leq Cl_i$ for some uniform constant $C = C(X, K) \geq 1$. In what follows, $C = C(X, K) > 0$ will denote an absolute, generic constant whose value can change even within one string of inequalities.

The relation $L_i \leq Cl_i$ together with Q -regularity yields

$$(4.3) \quad \text{diam} f B_i \leq 2L_i \leq Cl_i \leq C(\mu B(fx_i, l_i))^{1/Q} \leq C(\mu f(\frac{1}{5}B_i))^{1/Q}.$$

Because f is absolutely continuous in measure (see [HeKo] Corollary 7.13), it follows by Hölder's inequality and Q -regularity that

$$(4.4) \quad \mu(f(\frac{1}{5}B_i)) = \int_{\frac{1}{5}B_i} J_f d\mu \leq Cr_i^{Q\frac{r-1}{r}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{5}B_i} (J_f)^r d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

From (4.3) and (4.4), we obtain

$$(4.5) \quad \sum_i [\text{diam}(fB_i)]^b \leq C \sum_i r_i^{\frac{b(r-1)}{r}} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{8}B_i} (J_f)^r d\mu \right)^{\frac{b}{Qr}}.$$

Since $\{fB_i\}_i$ is a covering of fA , relation (4.5) implies a good estimate for $H_b(fA)$ via Hölder's inequality:

$$(4.6) \quad \sum_i [\text{diam}(fB_i)]^b \leq C \left(\sum_i r_i^a \right)^{\frac{b(r-1)}{ar}} \left(\sum_i \int_{\frac{1}{8}B_i} (J_f)^r d\mu \right)^{\frac{b}{Qr}}.$$

Relation (4.6) together with properties (c) and (d) of our covering imply

$$\sum_i [\text{diam}(fB_i)]^b \leq C \epsilon^{\frac{b(r-1)}{ar}} \left(\int_{B_0} (J_f)^r d\mu \right)^{\frac{b}{Qr}}.$$

Letting $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we obtain $H_b(fA) = 0$ as required. \square

Theorem 4.1 gives the upper estimate of Theorem 1.2. For the lower estimate, notice that in Q -regular spaces X admitting an $(1, q)$ -Poincaré inequality with $q < Q$, a K -QC mapping f is quasisymmetric. The inverse of a quasisymmetric mapping is also quasisymmetric, thus quasiconformal. However, the constant of quasiconformality of f^{-1} is K' ; and it could be that $K' > K$. On the Heisenberg group, the situation is better: the inverse of a K -quasiconformal mapping is also K -quasiconformal by Proposition 20 in [KoRe2]. Thus Theorem 4.1 also implies the lower estimate in Theorem 1.2.

Remarks.

1. It is an interesting problem for further research to determine the sharp value of the exponent of integrability $p(H^1, K)$ from (1.2). The same problem is difficult even in the Euclidean case. The only exact result in this direction is in \mathbf{R}^2 ; it is due to Astala [As], who showed that $p(\mathbf{R}^2, K) = K/(K - 1)$.

2. In the case when X supports a $(1, Q)$ Poincaré inequality only (cf. [HeKo]), it is not known whether the higher integrability result still holds.

5 Minimal-dimensional sets in the Heisenberg group

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.3. Our task is to construct subsets of H^1 whose Hausdorff dimension cannot be lowered by QC maps.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Given any number $1 \leq \alpha < 4$, we have to construct a set S_α with $\dim S_\alpha = \alpha$ such that $\dim fS_\alpha \geq \alpha$ for any QC map $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$. We

consider first the case $1 < \alpha < 3$. We use Pansu's notion of conformal dimension of a metric space X defined by

$$\dim_{\text{conf}} X := \inf_Y \dim Y,$$

where the inf is taken over all metric spaces Y that are quasisymmetrically equivalent to X . Two metric spaces X and Y are said to be quasisymmetrically equivalent if there exists a quasisymmetry $f : X \rightarrow Y$. For the definition of a quasisymmetry, see (4.1). A lower bound on the conformal dimension is given by

Lemma A. *Let X be a compact α -regular metric space. Suppose that there exists a curve family Γ in X with the following properties:*

- (a) *there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\text{diam } \gamma > \delta$ for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$,*
- (b) *there exists a constant $C < \infty$ and a probability measure $\tilde{\mu}$ on Γ such that*

$$\tilde{\mu}\{\gamma \in \Gamma : \gamma \cap B \neq \emptyset\} \leq Cr^{\alpha-1}$$

for each ball B in X of radius r .

Then

$$\dim_{\text{conf}} X \geq \alpha.$$

Remark. Lemma A follows from Lemme 1.6 in [Bo] (see also Lemma 3.9 in [Ty]). The basic idea behind this statement goes back to Pansu (cf. Lemme 6.3 in [Pa1]).

Since a quasiconformal mapping $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is always quasisymmetric, we can apply Lemma A, once we construct an α -regular subset $X \subset H^1$ satisfying conditions (a) and (b).

The set $X = \tilde{S}_\alpha$ will be of product-type and foliated by horizontal line segments in the $0xz$ plane emerging from a Cantor set $S_{\alpha-1} \subset Oz$ with $\dim S_{\alpha-1} = \alpha - 1$, $0 < \alpha - 1 < 2$. Such a set $S_{\alpha-1}$ has already been constructed in the proof of Corollary 3.1. Recall also from Section 2 that $S_{\alpha-1}$ carries an $(\alpha - 1)$ -regular probability measure μ : there exists $C \geq 1$ such that for any $r \leq 1, p \in S_{\alpha-1}$ we have

$$(5.1) \quad \frac{1}{C}r^{\alpha-1} \leq \mu(B(p, r) \cap S_{\alpha-1}) \leq Cr^{\alpha-1}.$$

The set \tilde{S}_α is defined by

$$(5.2) \quad \tilde{S}_\alpha = \{T^s(p) := (s, 0, 0) * p : p \in S_{\alpha-1}, s \in [0, 1]\}.$$

To show that \tilde{S}_α is an α -regular set, we construct a probability measure ν on \tilde{S}_α such that for any $q \in \tilde{S}_\alpha$, $r \leq 1$,

$$(5.3) \quad \frac{1}{C}r^\alpha \leq \nu(B(q, r) \cap \tilde{S}_\alpha) \leq Cr^\alpha,$$

for some uniform constant $C \geq 1$. The measure ν is defined as a product measure $\nu = \mu * m$, where m is the usual 1-dimensional Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. More precisely, for sets of product-type

$$A * I = \{T^s(p) : p \in A \subset S_{\alpha-1}, s \in I \subset [0, 1]\},$$

where $A \subset S_{\alpha-1}$, $I \subset [0, 1]$ are Borel subsets, we define ν by

$$(5.4) \quad \nu(A * I) = \mu(A)m(I),$$

and extend it to a measure on the σ -algebra generated by sets of type $A * I$.

To prove (5.3), we introduce some notation. For $C \geq 1$, $r, s \in [0, 1]$, denote by $I(C, r, s)$ the interval $[s, s + Cr]$. Relation (5.3) follows now from (5.1), (5.4) and the following

Claim 1. *There exists $C \geq 1$ such that for any $p \in S_{\alpha-1}$, $s, r \in [0, 1]$ we have the inclusions*

$$(B(p, \frac{1}{C}r) \cap S_{\alpha-1}) * I(\frac{1}{C}, r, s) \subseteq B(T^s(p), r) \cap \tilde{S}_\alpha \subseteq (B(p, Cr) \cap S_{\alpha-1}) * I(C, r, s).$$

Proof of Claim 1. Because $T^s : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$ is an isometry for any $s \in [0, 1]$, it is enough to prove Claim 1 for $s = 0$. Let us show the right inclusion. Choose an arbitrary point $x \in B(p, r) \cap \tilde{S}_\alpha$. Then $x = T^{s_1}(q)$ for some $s_1 \in [0, 1]$, $q \in S_{\alpha-1}$. Observe that $s_1 = d_H(x, q)$. Similarly, a direct calculation gives that $d_H(x, q) \leq d_H(x, p) \leq r$. This gives that $s_1 \leq r$. By the triangle inequality, $d_H(p, q) \leq d_H(x, q) + d_H(x, p) \leq 2r$. In conclusion, $x = T^{s_1}(q) \in (B(p, 2r) \cap S_{\alpha-1}) * [0, r]$, as required. The left inclusion is left as an exercise for the reader. \square

Let us denote by Γ the curve family

$$\Gamma = \{\gamma_p\}_{p \in S_{\alpha-1}}, \quad \gamma_p : [0, 1] \rightarrow H^1, \quad \gamma_p(s) = T^s(p).$$

The measure μ is transported from $S_{\alpha-1}$ to a probability measure $\tilde{\mu}$ on Γ . By the right inclusion from Claim 1, condition (b) of Lemma A follows directly. This proves Theorem 1.3 for $1 < \alpha < 3$.

For the values $3 < \alpha < 4$, we cannot use the same proof. The reason for this is that for higher dimensions we cannot construct a set with a nice fibration

by horizontal curves where the uniform product structure guaranteed by Claim 1 holds. In this case, we use a different argument.

Let us start with some notation and terminology. Let $X \subset Y$ be a subset of the metric space Y . In what follows, denote the Hausdorff dimension of X by $\dim_H X$. The α -dimensional Hausdorff content $H_\alpha^\infty(X)$ of X is defined by

$$H_\alpha^\infty(X) = \inf_{\mathcal{B}} \sum_{B_i \in \mathcal{B}} (\text{diam} B_i)^\alpha,$$

where the inf is taken over all countable coverings $\mathcal{B} = (B_i)_i$ of the set X . Observe that for bounded sets $H_\alpha^\infty(X)$ is always finite, and we have $H_\alpha^\infty(X) \leq H_\alpha(X)$. Moreover, $H_\alpha^\infty(X) = 0$ iff $H_\alpha(X) = 0$.

We also consider the upper Minkowski dimension of X given by

$$\overline{\dim}_M X = \inf\{s > 0 : \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup N(X, \epsilon) \epsilon^s = 0\},$$

where

$$N(X, \epsilon) = \min\{k : X \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i, \epsilon), x_i \in X\}.$$

For a general set X ,

$$(5.5) \quad \dim_H X \leq \overline{\dim}_M X,$$

where equality holds in (5.5) if X is a regular set. For the proof of (5.5) in the case when $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we refer to Chapter 5 in [Ma]. The same proof also works for general metric spaces.

In the case $3 < \alpha < 4$, the set $S_\alpha = X$ will be a Cantor set of Heisenberg spheres defined as follows. Let $A \subset [1, 2]$ be a regular Cantor set of (Euclidean) dimension a , $0 < a < 1$. Let $S_r = \partial B(0, r)$ be the Heisenberg sphere of radius r and define $X := \bigcup_{r \in A} S_r$. The proof of Theorem 1.3 proceeds now with the following two statements.

Lemma 5.1.

$$(5.6) \quad \dim_H X = \overline{\dim}_M X = 3 + a.$$

Lemma 5.2. *For any QC mapping $f : H^1 \rightarrow H^1$, $\dim_H fX \geq 3 + a$.*

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Because of (5.5), it is enough to prove the following inequalities:

$$(5.7) \quad \overline{\dim}_M X \leq 3 + a$$

and

$$(5.8) \quad \dim_H X \geq 3 + a.$$

Relation (5.8) follows from the considerations in the proof of Lemma 5.2 (see Remark after (5.18) below). We prove (5.7). It suffices to show that there exists $C > 0$ such that for $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$ we have

$$(5.9) \quad N(X, \epsilon) \leq C(1/\epsilon)^{3+a}.$$

For $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$, let

$$N(A, \epsilon) = \min \{j : A \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^j (r_i - \epsilon, r_i + \epsilon), r_i \in [1, 2]\}.$$

By the a -regularity of A , there exists $C \geq 1$ such that

$$(5.10) \quad N(A, \epsilon) \leq C/\epsilon^a.$$

Let $r_1, \dots, r_{N(A, \epsilon)} \in [1, 2]$ be such that $A \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{N(A, \epsilon)} (r_i - \epsilon, r_i + \epsilon)$. Consider the spherical rings $R(r_i, \epsilon) = B(0, r_i + \epsilon) \setminus \bar{B}(0, r_i - \epsilon)$, $i = 1, \dots, N(A, \epsilon)$. It follows that

$$(5.11) \quad X \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{N(A, \epsilon)} R(r_i, \epsilon).$$

Using (2.2), we can estimate the Euclidean volume of $R(r, \epsilon)$ by

$$(5.12) \quad |R(r, \epsilon)| = c(r)\epsilon + o(\epsilon),$$

where $1/C \leq c(r) \leq C$ for some constant $C \geq 1$ and $r \in [1, 2]$.

Let

$$n(r, \epsilon) = \max \{j : \text{there exist } j \text{ disjoint balls of radius } \epsilon/5 \text{ contained in } R(r, 100\epsilon)\}.$$

By the $5r$ -covering theorem, (2.3), and (5.12), we obtain

$$(5.13) \quad N(R(r, \epsilon), \epsilon) \leq n(r, \epsilon) \leq C/\epsilon^3.$$

By the inclusion (5.11) and the estimates (5.10) and (5.13), relation (5.9) follows. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.2. Fix a small $0 < \eta < a/2$ and consider an arbitrary covering $(B(y_i, r'_i))_i$ of $fX \subset H^1$. We show that there exist $c > 0$, $\epsilon > 0$ such that for $r'_i \leq \epsilon$ we have

$$(5.14) \quad \sum_i (r'_i)^{3+a-\eta} \geq c.$$

By the $5r$ -covering Theorem, we can assume that $B(y_i, \frac{1}{5}r'_i) \cap B(y_j, \frac{1}{5}r'_j) = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$.

Since f is quasimetric, there exists a ball $B(y_0, r_0)$ such that $B(y_0, r_0) \subseteq f(B(0, r))$ for all $r \in A$. An important point in the proof is the next claim.

Claim 2. *There exists a constant $c_0 = c_0(r_0) > 0$ such that for each $r \in A$,*

$$(5.15) \quad H_3^\infty(f(S_r)) \geq c_0.$$

Proof of Claim 2. The proof is based on Pansu's isoperimetric inequality [Pa2] (see also [Gr] pp. 159–164), which states that if Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^3 with piecewise C^2 smooth boundary, then

$$(5.16) \quad H_3(\partial\Omega) \geq c |\Omega|^{3/4},$$

for a certain absolute constant $c > 0$. We remind the reader that in relations (5.15) and (5.16) the Hausdorff measures/contents are taken with respect to the Heisenberg metric.

There are two main differences between (5.15) and (5.16). The first difference is that we do not have a smoothness assumption on (5.15); the second is that we need a lower estimate for $H_3^\infty(\partial\Omega)$ rather than just $H_3(\partial\Omega)$. Nevertheless, we can reduce (5.15) to (5.16) by the following elegant argument communicated to the author by Pierre Pansu.

Let $\Omega_r = f(B(0, r))$ and consider a finite covering $(B(z_i, \rho_i))_i$ of $\partial\Omega_r$. Introduce a new domain $\Omega'_r := \Omega_r \cup \bigcup_i B(z_i, \rho_i)$. Note that the boundary $\partial\Omega'_r$ is piecewise smooth and $\partial\Omega'_r \subset \bigcup_i \partial B(z_i, \rho_i)$. Applying the isoperimetric inequality (6.16) to Ω'_r , we obtain

$$0 < c_1 \leq |\Omega_r|^{3/4} \leq |\Omega'_r|^{3/4} \leq C H_3(\partial\Omega'_r) \leq C \sum_i H_3(\partial B(z_i, \rho_i)) \leq C \sum_i \rho_i^3,$$

which gives $\sum_i \rho_i^3 \geq c_0 > 0$ for any finite covering $(B(z_i, \rho_i))_i$ of the boundary $\partial\Omega_r$. If we have an infinite covering, we can use the compactness of $\partial\Omega_r$ to obtain a finite subcovering and conclude (5.15) in this case also. \square

Set $x_i = f_i^{-1}y_i$. By the quasimetricity of f^{-1} , there exists a constant $C = C(f) \geq 1$ and radii $r_i > 0$ such that

$$B(x_i, r_i) \subseteq f^{-1}(B(y_i, \frac{1}{5}r'_i)) \subseteq f^{-1}(B(y_i, r'_i)) \subseteq B(x_i, Cr_i).$$

Let us note that while $(B(x_i, Cr_i))_i$ forms a covering of X , the closures of the smaller balls $(\bar{B}(x_i, \frac{1}{5}r_i))_i$ are disjoint, i.e., $(\bar{B}(x_i, \frac{1}{5}r_i) \cap X)_i$ forms a packing of X .

Let

$$\chi_i(r) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } f(S_r) \cap B(y_i, r'_i) \neq \emptyset, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Using (5.15), we have

$$(5.17) \quad c_0 \leq H_3^\infty(f(S_r)) \leq \sum_i (r'_i)^3 \chi_i(r),$$

for each $r \in A$. Integrating (5.17) with respect to the measure μ on A and using the a -regularity of μ , we obtain

$$(5.18) \quad \begin{aligned} c_0 &\leq \sum_i (r'_i)^3 \mu(\{r \in A : S_r \cap f^{-1}(B(y_i, r'_i)) \neq \emptyset\}) \\ &\leq \sum_i (r'_i)^3 \mu(\{r \in A : S_r \cap B(x_i, Cr_i) \neq \emptyset\}) \leq C \sum_i (r'_i)^3 r_i^a. \end{aligned}$$

Remark. When f is the identity map, $r'_i = r_i$; and (5.18) gives the uniform lower bound $\sum_i r_i^{3+a} > c$ for an arbitrary covering $(B(x_i, r_i))_i$ of X . This implies that $\dim_H X \geq 3 + a$, which is exactly relation (5.8) needed in the proof of Lemma 5.1.

To continue the proof of Lemma 5.2, let us choose $b > 1$ such that $ba > \overline{\dim}_M X = 3 + a$. Since $(\bar{B}(x_i, \frac{1}{5}r_i) \cap X)_i$ forms a packing of X , it follows (see [Ma] or [Bo]) that there exists $\delta = \delta(b) > 0$ such that $r_i \leq \delta$ implies that $\sum_i r_i^{ba} \leq 1$. Since f^{-1} is uniformly continuous on compact sets, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that if $r'_i \leq \epsilon$, then $\text{diam } f^{-1}(B(y_i, r'_i)) \leq \delta$ and so $r_i \leq \delta$. The magnitude of $\epsilon > 0$ depends only on f and δ , $\epsilon = \epsilon(f, \delta)$.

Applying Hölder's inequality to (5.18), we obtain

$$(5.19) \quad 0 < c \leq \left(\sum_i (r'_i)^{\frac{3b}{b-1}} \right)^{\frac{b-1}{b}} \left(\sum_i r_i^{ba} \right)^{\frac{1}{b}} \leq \left(\sum_i (r'_i)^{\frac{3b}{b-1}} \right)^{\frac{b-1}{b}},$$

under the condition $b > (3 + a)/a$. Choosing $b = (3 + a - \eta)/(a - \eta) > (3 + a)/a$, we obtain (5.14) from (5.19). This completes the proof of Lemma 5.2. \square

To complete the proof of Theorem 1.3, it remains only to consider the cases $\alpha = 1, 3, 4$, which are easy. \square

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Zoltán M. Balogh

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT

UNIVERSITÄT BERN

SIDLERSTR. 5

CH-3012 BERN, SWITZERLAND

email: zoltan@math-stat.unibe.ch

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